```
=> file hcaplus
FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:10:33 ON 15 JUL 2005
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.
COPYRIGHT (C) 2005 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)
```



```
FILE COVERS 1907 - 15 Jul 2005  VOL 143 ISS 4
FILE LAST UPDATED: 14 Jul 2005  (20050714/ED)

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

 This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
 substance identification.

=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 10:55:40 ON 15 JUL 2005)
               SET COST OFF

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 10:55:48 ON 15 JUL 2005
               E CYAMEMAZIN/CN
L1           3 S E3-E6
               E SERTINDOLE/CN
L2           1 S E3
               E QUETIAPIN/CN
L3           2 S E4-E6
               E ZIPRASIDONE/CN
L4           6 S E3-E8

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:58:06 ON 15 JUL 2005
L5         100 S L1
L6         242 S L2
L7         533 S L3
L8         374 S L4
L9         982 S L5 OR L6 OR L7 OR L8
               E SCHIZOPHERNIA/CT
L10       9630 S E9-E13
L11        258 S L9 AND L10
               E DEMENTIA/CT
L12         35 S E3-E9
L13        293 S L11 OR L12
               E TRANQUILIZER/CT
               E E3+ALL
L14       3702 S E2
L15         15 S L13 AND L14

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:10:33 ON 15 JUL 2005
```

=> d ibib abs hitrn l15 tot

L15 ANSWER 1 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:474939 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:1317
TITLE: Method of treating mental disorders using D4 and 5-HT2A antagonists, inverse agonists or partial agonists
INVENTOR(S): Buntinx, Erik
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Belg.
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 14 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 5
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2005119253	A1	20050602	US 2003-725965	20031202
US 2005119248	A1	20050602	US 2004-752423	20040106
US 2005119249	A1	20050602	US 2004-803793	20040318
WO 2005053796	A1	20050616	WO 2004-BE172	20041202

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

CA 2003-2451798	A	20031202
EP 2003-447279	A	20031202
US 2003-725965	A2	20031202
EP 2004-447001	A	20040105
US 2004-752423	A2	20040106
CA 2004-2461248	A	20040318
EP 2004-447066	A	20040318
US 2004-803793	A	20040318
EP 2004-25035	A	20041021
JP 2004-349085	A	20041104
US 2004-984683	A	20041109
CA 2004-2487529	A	20041115

AB The present invention relates to methods of treating the underlying dysregulation of the emotional functionality of mental disorders (i.e. affect instability-hypersensitivity-hyperaesthesia-dissociative phenomena-...) using compds. and compns. of compds. having D4 and/or 5-HT2A antagonistic, partial agonistic or inverse agonistic activity. The invention also relates to methods comprising administering to a patient diagnosed as having a neuropsychiatric disorder a pharmaceutical composition containing (i) compds. having D4 antagonistic, partial agonistic or inverse agonistic activity and/or (ii) compds. having 5-HT2A antagonistic, partial agonistic or inverse agonistic, and/or (iii) any known medicinal compound and compns. of said compds. The combined D4 and 5-HT2A antagonistic, partial agonistic or inverse agonistic effects may reside within the same chemical or biol. compound or in two different chemical and/or biol. compds. The

combination can also be used to augment the therapeutic effect of or to provide a faster onset of the therapeutic effect of a selective serotonin re-uptake inhibitor, a norepinephrine re-uptake inhibitor, or a musculoskeletal disease-treating COX-2 inhibitor. Pharmaceutical compns. are also claimed.

IT **111974-69-7**, Quetiapine
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(as neuroleptic agent, augmenting therapeutic effect of; treating underlying dysregulation of emotional functionality of mental disorders using D4 and 5-HT2A antagonists, inverse agonists or partial agonists)

IT **106516-24-9**, SERTindole **146939-27-7**, ZIPRASIDone
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(treating underlying dysregulation of emotional functionality of mental disorders using D4 and 5-HT2A antagonists, inverse agonists or partial agonists)

L15 ANSWER 2 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:474936 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:1315
TITLE: Method of treating mental disorders using D4 and 5-HT2A antagonists, inverse agonists or partial agonists
INVENTOR(S): Buntinx, Erik
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Belg.
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 15 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 725,965.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 5
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2005119248	A1	20050602	US 2004-752423	20040106
US 2005119253	A1	20050602	US 2003-725965	20031202
US 2005119249	A1	20050602	US 2004-803793	20040318
WO 2005053796	A1	20050616	WO 2004-BE172	20041202

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:		
US 2003-725965	A2	20031202
CA 2003-2451798	A	20031202
EP 2003-447279	A	20031202
EP 2004-447001	A	20040105
US 2004-752423	A2	20040106
CA 2004-2461248	A	20040318
EP 2004-447066	A	20040318
US 2004-803793	A	20040318

EP 2004-25085 A 20041021
JP 2004-349085 A 20041104
US 2004-984683 A 20041109
CA 2004-2487529 A 20041115

AB The present invention relates to methods of treating of the underlying dysregulation of the emotional functionality of mental disorders (i.e. affect instability-hypersensitivity-hyperaesthesia-dissociative phenomena-...) using compds. and compns. of compds. having D4 and/or 5-HT2A antagonistic, partial agonistic or inverse agonistic activity. The invention also relates to methods comprising administering to a patient diagnosed as having a neuropsychiatric disorder a pharmaceutical composition containing (i) compds. having D4 antagonistic, partial agonistic or inverse agonistic activity and/or (ii) compds. having 5-HT2A antagonistic, partial agonistic or inverse agonistic, and/or (iii) any known medicinal compound and compns. of said compds. The combined D4 and 5-HT2A antagonistic, partial agonistic or inverse agonistic effects may reside within the same chemical or biol. compound or in two different chemical and/or biol. compds. The combination can also be used to augment the therapeutic effect of or to provide a faster onset of the therapeutic effect of a selective serotonin re-uptake inhibitor, a norepinephrine re-uptake inhibitor, an NK1 antagonist, or a musculoskeletal disease-treating COX-2 inhibitor. Pharmaceutical compns. are also claimed.

IT **111974-69-7**, Quetiapine
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(as neuroleptic agent, augmenting therapeutic effect of; treating underlying dysregulation of emotional functionality of mental disorders using D4 and 5-HT2A antagonists, inverse agonists or partial agonists)

IT **106516-24-9**, SERTindole **146939-27-7**, ZIPRASIDone
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(treating underlying dysregulation of emotional functionality of mental disorders using D4 and 5-HT2A antagonists, inverse agonists or partial agonists)

L15 ANSWER 3 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:471959 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:1313
TITLE: Use of cyclooxygenase-2 selective inhibitors and combinations with neuroleptics for the treatment of schizophrenic disorders
INVENTOR(S): Hagan, James; Routledge, Carol
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Glaxo Group Limited, UK
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 62 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2005049034	A2	20050602	WO 2004-EP13076	20041117

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY,

TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: GB 2003-26967 A 20031119
GB 2003-27937 A 20031202

AB The invention discloses the use of compds. which are cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2) inhibitors, and pharmaceutically acceptable salts and solvates thereof, for the treatment of schizophrenic disorders. Schizophrenic disorders of the invention are to be intended schizophrenia, delusional disorders, affective disorders, autism or tic disorders, schizophreniform disorders, in particular chronic schizophrenic psychoses and schizoaffective psychoses, temporary acute psychotic disorders. Moreover, the invention discloses the use of a pyrimidine derivative known as a COX-2 inhibitor in combination with a neuroleptic drug for the treatment of schizophrenic disorders. Compound preparation is described.

IT **106516-24-9**, Sertindole **111974-69-7**, Quetiapine **111974-72-2**, Quetiapine fumarate **146939-27-7**, Ziprasidone
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(cyclooxygenase-2 inhibitors and combinations with neuroleptics for treatment of schizophrenic disorders)

L15 ANSWER 4 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:822161 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:360569
TITLE: Combined treatment of quetiapine with haloperidol in animal models of antipsychotic effect and extrapyramidal side effects: comparison with risperidone and chlorpromazine
AUTHOR(S): Tada, Miho; Shirakawa, Kiyoharu; Matsuoka, Nobuya; Mutoh, Seitaro
CORPORATE SOURCE: Medicinal Biology Research Laboratories, Fujisawa Pharmaceutical Co. Ltd, Yodogawa-ku, Osaka, 532-8514, Japan
SOURCE: Psychopharmacology (Berlin, Germany) (2004), 176(1), 94-100
CODEN: PSCHDL; ISSN: 0033-3158
PUBLISHER: Springer GmbH
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Quetiapine, an atypical neuroleptic, has beneficial antipsychotic effects in schizophrenic patients, but with a lower incidence of extrapyramidal symptoms (EPS) compared with typical antipsychotics. While typical antipsychotics are often switched to atypical agents when adverse effects become limiting, there is little preclin. information to support this strategy, both in terms of efficacy and side effects. The antipsychotic effects and EPS during concomitant administration of quetiapine with haloperidol, a typical antipsychotic agent, were evaluated in mice and compared with chlorpromazine and risperidone. The authors 1st investigated the antipsychotic effects and EPS liability of quetiapine, risperidone, chlorpromazine, and haloperidol when administered alone to select optimal doses for subsequent combination studies. The 2nd study was designed to evaluate the antipsychotic efficacy and EPS profile of concomitant administration of quetiapine, risperidone, or chlorpromazine with haloperidol. Antipsychotic effects were evaluated with the

methamphetamine-induced hyperlocomotion test, and EPS liability was evaluated in a catalepsy-induction model. Quetiapine, risperidone, chlorpromazine, and haloperidol dose-dependently reduced methamphetamine-induced hyperlocomotion, with ED50 values of 5.6, 0.020, 1.8, 0.035 mg/kg, resp. In the catalepsy test, quetiapine only weakly induced catalepsy at the highest dose of 100 mg/kg, whereas risperidone, chlorpromazine, and haloperidol dose-dependently induced catalepsy with ED50 values of 0.25, 4.6, and 0.10 mg/kg, resp. While the combination of quetiapine (6 mg/kg) and haloperidol (0.04 mg/kg) significantly reduced methamphetamine-induced hyperlocomotion in comparison with haloperidol alone, quetiapine (10, 32 mg/kg) plus haloperidol did not potentiate the cataleptogenic activity of haloperidol. In contrast, risperidone (0.1, 0.32 mg/kg) or chlorpromazine (3.2 mg/kg) significantly augmented catalepsy induced by haloperidol. Catalepsy induced by co-administration of quetiapine (10 mg/kg) and haloperidol (0.1 mg/kg) was significantly potentiated by WAY100635, a 5-HT1A antagonist, and catalepsy induced by co-administration of risperidone (0.1 mg/kg) and haloperidol (0.1 mg/kg) was significantly antagonized by 8-OH-DPAT, a 5-HT1A agonist. The present study demonstrated that the combined administration of quetiapine with haloperidol did not aggravate EPS, possibly because of its affinity for 5-HT1A receptors. This finding may have the clin. implication that quetiapine could provide a successful regimen in switching from typical antipsychotic agents in the symptom management of schizophrenia, or even in adjunctive therapy with other antipsychotic agents.

IT **111974-69-7**, Quetiapine
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(quetiapine with haloperidol in animal models of antipsychotic effect and extrapyramidal side effects)

REFERENCE COUNT: 32 THERE ARE 32 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L15 ANSWER 5 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:560085 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:167628
TITLE: Effectiveness of switching to quetiapine for neuroleptic-induced amenorrhea
AUTHOR(S): Takahashi, Hitoshi; Higuchi, Hisashi; Kamata, Mitsuhiro; Naitoh, Shingo; Yoshida, Keizo; Shimizu, Tetsuo; Sugita, Takio
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Neuropsychiatry, Akita University School of Medicine, Hondo, Akita City, Japan
SOURCE: Journal of Neuropsychiatry and Clinical Neurosciences (2003), 15(3), 375-377
CODEN: JNCNE7; ISSN: 0895-0172
PUBLISHER: American Psychiatric Publishing, Inc.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB This study investigated the effectiveness and tolerability of a switching strategy using quetiapine in 16 women with schizophrenia who were suffering from haloperidol- or risperidone-induced amenorrhea. Findings revealed that 20 patients (71.6%) resumed menstruation, without worsening of psychotic symptoms.

IT **111974-69-7**, Quetiapine
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(effectiveness of switching to quetiapine for neuroleptic-induced amenorrhea)

REFERENCE COUNT: 9 THERE ARE 9 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS

RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L15 ANSWER 6 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:514465 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:116266
TITLE: Drug therapy in schizophrenia
AUTHOR(S): Ananth, J.; Parameswaran, S.; Hara, B.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Metropolitan State Hospital, Norwalk, CA, 90650, USA
SOURCE: Current Pharmaceutical Design (2004), 10(18), 2205-2217
CODEN: CPDEFP; ISSN: 1381-6128
PUBLISHER: Bentham Science Publishers Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE: English
AB A review. Over 40 different antipsychotic medications have been introduced around the world, 21 of which are available in the United States. The conventional antipsychotic drugs introduced in late 50s have two major groups of disadvantages, efficacy and safety. All of the atypical antipsychotic agents have higher 5-HT2 blocking than D2 blocking. Atypical antipsychotic agents differ in their receptor action and side effect profile. Among them, clozapine has superior efficacy, and both clozapine and olanzapine have a higher propensity to cause weight gain and possibly diabetes. Quetiapine is difficult to use in acute psychotic states as a result of titration Ziprasidone and aripiprazole are less sedating, and diabetes as well as weight gain have not been reported with their use. In an acute setting, antipsychotic monotherapy in therapeutic doses is the most useful. AAP drugs are preferred because of the lack of acute EPS symptoms. I.m. prepns. of haloperidol and ziprasidone are sometimes required to treat acute patients. The goal in acute treatment is to prevent harm to self or others by decreasing excitatory symptoms. Continuing the antipsychotic medication treatment after the acute symptoms are controlled reduces the likelihood of a relapse. The neuroleptic medication should be continued indefinitely. The min. amount antipsychotic drugs necessary to prevent a relapse should be used, based on clin. decision.
IT **111974-69-7**, Quetiapine **146939-27-7**, Ziprasidone
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(drug therapy in schizophrenia)
REFERENCE COUNT: 158 THERE ARE 158 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L15 ANSWER 7 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:136300 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:235317
TITLE: Amisulpride - a selective dopamine antagonist and atypical antipsychotic: results of a meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials
AUTHOR(S): Leucht, Stefan
CORPORATE SOURCE: Klinik fuer Psychiatrie und Psychotherapie der Technischen Universitaet, Munich, 81675, Germany
SOURCE: International Journal of Neuropsychopharmacology (2004), 7(Suppl. 1), S15-S20
CODEN: IJNUFB; ISSN: 1461-1457
PUBLISHER: Cambridge University Press
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE: English
AB A review. The pharmacol. profiles of the atypical antipsychotics,

clozapine, olanzapine, quetiapine and risperidone, all show a combined serotonin (5-HT2) and dopamine type-2 (D2) receptor antagonism. Amisulpride, a highly selective dopamine D2/D3 receptor antagonist that binds preferentially to receptors in the mesolimbic system, is also an 'atypical' antipsychotic despite having a different receptor-affinity profile. A meta-anal. of 18 clin. trials was undertaken to compare the efficacy and safety of amisulpride with conventional antipsychotics. The improvement in mental state was assessed using the Brief Psychiatric Rating Scale (BPRS) or the Scale for the Assessment of Neg. Symptoms (SANS). In a pooled anal. of 10 studies of acutely ill patients, amisulpride was significantly more effective than conventional neuroleptics with regard to improvement of global symptoms. Amisulpride is, to date, the only atypical antipsychotic for which several studies on patients suffering predominantly from neg. symptoms have been published. In four such studies, amisulpride was significantly superior to placebo. Three small studies with conventional neuroleptics as a comparator showed only a trend in favor of amisulpride in this regard. Amisulpride was associated with fewer extrapyramidal side-effects and fewer drop-outs due to adverse events than conventional neuroleptics. These results clearly show that amisulpride is an atypical' antipsychotic, and they cast some doubt on the notion that combined 5-HT2-D2 antagonism is the only reason for the high efficacy against neg. symptoms and fewer extrapyramidal side-effects.

IT **111974-69-7**, Quetiapine
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(D2/D3 receptor antagonist amisulpride was more effective in improving BPRS and SANS symptoms than D2 and 5-HT2 receptor antagonist quetiapine in acutely ill patient)

REFERENCE COUNT: 15 THERE ARE 15 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L15 ANSWER 8 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:780762 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:317339
TITLE: Comparison of three antipsychotics in the emergency psychiatric setting
AUTHOR(S): Raja, Michele; Azzoni, Antonella
CORPORATE SOURCE: Servizio Psichiatrico di Diagnosi e Cura, Ospedale Santo Spirito, Rome, Italy
SOURCE: Human Psychopharmacology (2003), 18(6), 447-452
CODEN: HUPSEC; ISSN: 0885-6222
PUBLISHER: John Wiley & Sons Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB In the present naturalistic study, the effectiveness and safety of quetiapine, risperidone and olanzapine were compared in the treatment of non selected acutely psychotic patients. It was observed that the rate of antipsychotic switch because of a lack of efficacy or side effects was higher in the quetiapine treated cases in comparison with the risperidone or olanzapine treated cases. The proportion of cases concomitantly treated with typical neuroleptics was significantly higher in the quetiapine group compared with the other two groups. In the outcome of non crossover cases, there were more improvements in the risperidone and olanzapine groups than in the quetiapine group. The results of this study suggest that quetiapine is not as efficacious as risperidone or olanzapine in the emergency psychiatric setting. Due to the methodol. limitations of the study, these results must be considered preliminary and need confirmation.

IT **111974-69-7**, Quetiapine

RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(comparison of three antipsychotics for treatment of psychotic patients in emergency psychiatric setting)

REFERENCE COUNT: 12 THERE ARE 12 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L15 ANSWER 9 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:532347 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:79173
TITLE: Methods and compositions using a cyclooxygenase 2 (COX-2) inhibitor for the treatment of psychiatric disorders
INVENTOR(S): Muller, Norbert
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Germany
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 27 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
US 2003130334	A1	20030710	US 2002-157969		20020531
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 2001-10129328	A	20010619
			US 2002-364904P	P	20020314

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 139:79173

AB A method for the prevention, treatment, or inhibition of a psychiatric disorder, in particular schizophrenia, is described which comprises administering a COX-2 inhibitor, or prodrug thereof, to a subject. Moreover, a method for the prevention, treatment, or inhibition of a psychiatric disorder, in particular schizophrenia or a depressive disorder, is disclosed, comprising administering to a subject a COX-2 inhibitor or prodrug thereof in combination with a neuroleptic drug or an antidepressant. Compns. and kits that are suitable for the practice of the method are also described.

IT **106516-24-9**, Sertindole **111974-69-7**, Quetiapine **111974-72-2**, Quetiapine fumarate **146939-27-7**, Ziprasidone
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(cyclooxygenase 2 inhibitor for treatment of psychiatric disorders, and use with other agents)

L15 ANSWER 10 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:977588 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:33362
TITLE: Use of cyclooxygenase 2 (COX-2) inhibitors for the treatment of schizophrenia, delusional disorders, affective disorders, autism, or tic disorders
INVENTOR(S): Muller, Norbert
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Germany
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 58 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002102297	A2	20021227	WO 2002-EP6013	20020531
WO 2002102297	A3	20030501		
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW			
RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
DE 10129320	A1	20030410	DE 2001-10129320	20010619
CA 2448025	AA	20021227	CA 2002-2448025	20020531
EP 1397145	A2	20040317	EP 2002-738138	20020531
R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR			
JP 2004534066	T2	20041111	JP 2003-504886	20020531
US 2004204469	A1	20041014	US 2004-480600	20040205
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 2001-10129320 A	20010619
			US 2002-364904P P	20020314
			WO 2002-EP6013 W	20020531

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 138:33362

AB The invention discloses the use of a COX-2 inhibitor for the treatment of psychiatric disorders, e.g. schizophrenia, delusional disorders, affective disorders, autism or tic disorders, in particular chronic schizophrenic psychoses and schizoaffective psychoses, temporary acute psychotic disorders, depressive episodes, recurring depressive episodes, manic episodes and bipolar affective disorders. Moreover, the invention discloses the use of a COX-2 inhibitor, in particular celecoxib, in combination with a neuroleptic drug, in particular risperidone, or an antidepressant, for the treatment of psychiatric disorders such as schizophrenia, delusional disorders, affective disorders, autism or tic disorders.

IT **106516-24-9**, Sertindole **111974-69-7**, Quetiapine **111974-72-2**, Quetiapine fumarate **146939-27-7**, Ziprasidone
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(cyclooxygenase 2 inhibitors for treatment of psychiatric disorders, and use with other agents)

L15 ANSWER 11 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:521465 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:98994
TITLE: Pharmaceuticals containing a combination of norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors and neuroleptics
INVENTOR(S): Wong, Erik Ho Fong; Gallen, Christopher C.; Svensson, Torgny
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Pharmacia & Upjohn Company, USA; Pharmacia AB
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 22 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002053140	A2	20020711	WO 2001-US45871	20011227
WO 2002053140	A3	20021024		
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
CA 2431041	AA	20020711	CA 2001-2431041	20011227
EP 1353675	A2	20031022	EP 2001-991997	20011227
R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR			
JP 2004517112	T2	20040610	JP 2002-554091	20011227
US 2002156067	A1	20021024	US 2001-35100	20011228
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2001-259286P	P 20010102
			WO 2001-US45871	W 20011227

AB A composition comprising: (a) a pharmaceutically effective amount of one or more norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors or a salt; and (b) 1 or more neuroleptics is provided. The composition is useful in treating disorders or diseases of the central nervous system, and particularly useful in treating schizophrenia. A pharmaceutical composition was prepared by combining reboxetine with a neuroleptic in an acceptable carrier. The composition contains 0.01-10 mg rebexetine and 25-300 mg clozapine.

IT **106516-24-9**, Sertindole **111974-69-7**, Quetiapine **146939-27-7**, Ziprasidone
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(pharmaceuticals containing combination of norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors and neuroleptics)

L15 ANSWER 12 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:434869 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:14348
TITLE: Combination of cyamemazine and an atypical neuroleptic
INVENTOR(S): Dib, Michel; Leperlier, Cyrille
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Aventis Pharma S.A., Fr.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 9 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: French
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001041769	A2	20010614	WO 2000-FR3446	20001208
WO 2001041769	A3	20020228		
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU,			

SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

FR 2802101	A1	20010615	FR 1999-15632	19991210
FR 2802101	B1	20030228		
CA 2393523	AA	20010614	CA 2000-2393523	20001208
EP 1239861	A2	20020918	EP 2000-988905	20001208

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR

JP 2003516355	T2	20030513	JP 2001-543114	20001208
US 2002183312	A1	20021205	US 2002-164771	20020607
US 6720318	B2	20040413		
US 2004167125	A1	20040826	US 2004-783451	20040220

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:	FR 1999-15632	A	19991210
	WO 2000-FR3446	W	20001208
	US 2002-164771	A1	20020607

AB The invention concerns the combination of cyamemazine and an atypical neuroleptic or one of their pharmaceutically acceptable salts and its use for treating schizophrenia and, in particular acute episodes of schizophrenia. Efficacy of a combination of cyamemazine and olanzapine in the treatment of schizophrenia was shown.

IT **3546-03-0**, Cyamemazine **106516-24-9**, Sertindole **111974-69-7**, Quetiapine **146939-27-7**, Ziprasidone
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(combination of cyamemazine and atypical neuroleptic)

L15 ANSWER 13 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2000:534977 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:	133:155427
TITLE:	Highly purified eicosapentaenoic acid (EPA) ether ester and other EPA derivatives for psychiatric and neurological disorders
INVENTOR(S):	Peet, Malcolm; Vaddadi, Krishnarao Sitamrao
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Laxdale Limited, UK
SOURCE:	PCT Int. Appl., 48 pp. CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Patent
LANGUAGE:	English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:	1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000044361	A2	20000803	WO 2000-GB164	20000121
WO 2000044361	A3	20001221		

W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

CA 2360776	AA	20000803	CA 2000-2360776	20000121

EP 1148873	A2	20011031	EP 2000-900733	20000121
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
BR 2000007743	A	20011127	BR 2000-7743	20000121
TR 200102170	T2	20011221	TR 2001-200102170	20000121
JP 2002535355	T2	20021022	JP 2000-595665	20000121
EE 200100387	A	20030217	EE 2001-387	20000121
NZ 513172	A	20031031	NZ 2000-513172	20000121
EP 1417963	A1	20040512	EP 2003-79169	20000121
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL				
US 6384077	B1	20020507	US 2000-492741	20000127
NO 2001003546	A	20010925	NO 2001-3546	20010717
HR 2001000558	A1	20020831	HR 2001-558	20010725
ZA 2001006105	A	20030303	ZA 2001-6105	20010725
US 2002077361	A1	20020620	US 2001-14603	20011214
US 6689812	B2	20040210		
US 2002183389	A1	20021205	US 2002-173622	20020619
US 2002193439	A1	20021219	US 2002-191430	20020710
US 2004162348	A1	20040819	US 2004-776226	20040212
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			GB 1999-1809	A 19990127
			EP 2000-900733	A3 20000121
			WO 2000-GB164	W 20000121
			US 2000-492741	A3 20000127
			US 2001-14603	A1 20011214
			US 2002-191430	A3 20020710

AB A pharmaceutical preparation comprising EPA in an appropriately assimilable form where of all the fatty acids present in the preparation at least 90 %, and preferably at least 95 %, is in the form of EPA and where less than 5 %, and preferably less than 3 %, is in the form of DHA is provided for the treatment of a psychiatric or central nervous disorder. The preparation may be administered with conventional drugs to treat psychiatric or central nervous disorders to improve their efficacy or reduce their side effects. Tablets or capsules were prepared containing Et EPA or other derivs.

IT **106516-24-9**, Sertindole **146939-27-7**, Ziprasidone
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(highly purified eicosapentaenoic acid derivs. for psychiatric and neurol. disorders)

L15 ANSWER 14 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:159870 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:332728
TITLE: Atypical antipsychotics. Part I: Pharmacology, pharmacokinetics, and efficacy
AUTHOR(S): Markowitz, John S.; Brown, Candace S.; Moore, Thea R.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, SC, USA
SOURCE: Annals of Pharmacotherapy (1999), 33(1), 73-85
CODEN: APHRER; ISSN: 1060-0280
PUBLISHER: Harvey Whitney Books Co.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The pharmacol., pharmacokinetics, and efficacy of the newer atypical antipsychotics were compared with those of conventional agents and existing atypical agents. Information was retrieved from a MEDLINE English-literature search from July 1986 to June 1998 and by review of refs. Indexing terms included neuroleptics, atypical antipsychotics, clozapine, risperidone, olanzapine, sertindole, quetiapine, and

ziprasidone. Comparative studies were selected when possible; placebo-controlled studies were included when data were limited on newer atypical antipsychotics. Emphasis was placed on properly designed clin. trials that assessed dosage, expanded efficacy, enhanced adverse effect profile, and cost. Like other atypical antipsychotics, the newer agents have an enhanced 5-hydroxytryptophan/dopaminergic receptor (5-HT2/D2) affinity ratio and undergo extensive biotransformation. Risperidone and olanzapine demonstrate more favorable efficacy/adverse effect ratios than clozapine, sertindole, and conventional antipsychotics in nonrefractory and refractory schizophrenics. Future studies will more clearly define the role of quetiapine and ziprasidone in antipsychotic therapy. Data from controlled trials on efficacy and extrapyramidal side effects support risperidone or olanzapine as 1st-line agents for the treatment of schizophrenia. Pharmacol. and pharmacokinetic factors do not sufficiently distinguish between these agents to permit drug selection.

IT **106516-24-9**, Sertindole **111974-69-7**, Quetiapine
146939-27-7, Ziprasidone
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(pharmacol., pharmacokinetics, and efficacy of atypical antipsychotics)

REFERENCE COUNT: 87 THERE ARE 87 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L15 ANSWER 15 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:594839 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:257606
TITLE: Assessment of the responsiveness of individuals to modulators of the 5-HT2 receptors, especially the 5-HT2A receptor, by detection of receptor allele DNA
INVENTOR(S): Kerwin, Robert; Collier, David; Roberts, Gareth Wyn
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Smithkline Beecham PLC, UK; Kerwin, Robert; Collier, David; Roberts, Gareth Wyn
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 18 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
WO 9732037	A1	19970904	WO 1997-EP993		19970226
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM					
RW: GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG					
AU 9718789	A1	19970916	AU 1997-18789		19970226
JP 2000506009	T2	20000523	JP 1997-530621		19970226
ZA 9701775	A	19971128	ZA 1997-1775		19970228
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			GB 1996-4465	A	19960301
			WO 1997-EP993	W	19970226

AB A method is disclosed for use in assessing, in a subject suffering from a condition which may be treated with a 5-HT2 modulator, the likelihood

whether the subject will be responsive or nonresponsive to treatment with a 5-HT2 modulator. The method comprises detecting the presence or absence of DNA encoding the Tyr452 and/or His452 alleles of the 5-HT2A gene in a biol. sample obtained from the subject. Genotyping for His452Tyr polymorphism was carried out using blood samples from individuals diagnosed as suffering from schizophrenia and being treated with clozapine. The individuals were also sep. assessed for responsiveness to clozapine treatment.

IT **106516-24-9**, Sertindole **111974-72-2**, Seroquel
146939-27-7, Ziprasidone
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(5-HT2 receptor modulator responsiveness assessment by detection of receptor allele DNA)

=> => d stat que nos
L22 67 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON CYAMEMAZINE
L24 5 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L22 AND (SERTINDOL? OR QUETIAPIN? OR ZIPRASIDON?)

=> d ibib abs hitrn l24 tot

L24 ANSWER 1 OF 5 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:526504 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:192404
TITLE: Extractability of toxicologically- relevant compounds by 1-chlorobutane. A systematic study
AUTHOR(S): Demme, U.; Bussemas, H.; Erdmann, F.; Iten, P. X.; Krause, H.; Magerl, Hj.; Michael, C.; Schneider, E.; Stimpfl, Th.; Tarbah, F.; Teske, J.; Weinmann, W.; Weller, J. P.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Arbeitskreis Extraktion der GTFCh, Institut fuer Rechtsmedizin, Friedrich-Schiller-Universitaet, Jena, 07740, Germany
SOURCE: GTFCh-Symposium: Ausgewaehlte Aspekte der Forensischen Toxikologie, Beitraege zum Symposium der Gesellschaft fuer Toxikologische und Forensische Chemie, 13th, Mosbach, Germany, Apr. 3-5, 2003 (2004), Meeting Date 2003, 348-353. Editor(s): Pragst, Fritz; Aderjan, Rolf. Verlag Dr. Dieter Helm: Heppenheim, Germany. CODEN: 69FPB6; ISBN: 3-923032-16-1
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference
LANGUAGE: German
AB The extractability of numerous toxicol. relevant substances was determined The extraction was carried out with 1-chlorobutane from aqueous solns. buffered with NaHPO4, pH 9. Extraction yields were listed.

L24 ANSWER 2 OF 5 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:19961 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:78464
TITLE: Pharmaceutical preparations based on active ingredients susceptible to illicit administration
INVENTOR(S): Garavani, Alberto; Marchiorri, Maurizio; Di Martino, Alessandro
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Altergon S.A., Switz.

SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 11 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 1273301	A2	20030108	EP 2002-15073	20020705
EP 1273301	A3	20030409		

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: IT 2001-MI11446 A 20010706

AB Disclosed are pharmaceutical formulations for oral administration, preferably in the form of a soft capsule enclosing an active principle susceptible to illicit administration and at least one pharmaceutically acceptable organoleptic marker which is particularly evident for its odor, taste or color or for its scarce miscibility with food. The active principle is selected from the group consisting of a substance acting on the central nervous system and/or as a narcotic and of a substance with anabolizing activity or the like. The organoleptic marker is independently selected out of one or more substances belonging to the group consisting of flavoring agents, flavoring agents, coloring agents, odorants, and oils.

L24 ANSWER 3 OF 5 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:434869 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:14348
TITLE: Combination of **cyamemazine** and an atypical neuroleptic
INVENTOR(S): Dib, Michel; Leperlier, Cyrille
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Aventis Pharma S.A., Fr.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 9 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: French
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001041769	A2	20010614	WO 2000-FR3446	20001208
WO 2001041769	A3	20020228		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

FR 2802101	A1	20010615	FR 1999-15632	19991210
FR 2802101	B1	20030228		
CA 2393523	AA	20010614	CA 2000-2393523	20001208
EP 1239861	A2	20020918	EP 2000-988905	20001208

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR

JP 2003516355	T2	20030513	JP 2001-543114	20001208
US 2002183312	A1	20021205	US 2002-164771	20020607
US 6720318	B2	20040413		
US 2004167125	A1	20040826	US 2004-783451	20040220
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			FR 1999-15632	A 19991210
			WO 2000-FR3446	W 20001208
			US 2002-164771	A1 20020607

AB The invention concerns the combination of **cyamemazine** and an atypical neuroleptic or one of their pharmaceutically acceptable salts and its use for treating schizophrenia and, in particular acute episodes of schizophrenia. Efficacy of a combination of **cyamemazine** and olanzapine in the treatment of schizophrenia was shown.

L24 ANSWER 4 OF 5 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:40090 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:103844
TITLE: Extractableness of relevant toxicological compounds with 1-chlorbutane
AUTHOR(S): Demme, U.; Becker, J.; Bussemas, H.; Daldrup, Th.; Erdmann, F.; Erkens, M.; Iten, P. X.; Magerl, H.; Von Meyer, L.; Teske, J.; Weinmann, W.; Weller, J. P.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institut fur Rechtsmedizin Friedrich-Schiller-Universitat, Jena, D-07740, Germany
SOURCE: GTFCh-Symposium: Nachweis Berauschender Mittel im Strassenverkehr -- Forensische Aspekte der Toxischen Praeparation von Lebensmitteln, Beitraegezum Symposium der Gesellschaft fuer Toxikologische und Forensische Chemie, 11th, Mosbach, Germany, Apr. 22-24, 1999 (1999), 213-218. Editor(s): Pragst, Fritz; Aderjan, Rolf. Verlag Dr. Dieter Helm: Heppenheim, Germany.
CODEN: 68NJAK
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference
LANGUAGE: German
AB Extractability of 160 active components was tested in aqueous solution and blood serum (phosphate-buffer, pH = 9) with 1-chlorobutane in interlab. tests. Extraction yields were determined and partial compared with values from literature.
REFERENCE COUNT: 20 THERE ARE 20 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L24 ANSWER 5 OF 5 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:682129 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:286011
TITLE: New therapeutic combinations of mirtazapine and antipsychotic agents, for the treatment or prophylaxis of psychotic disorders
INVENTOR(S): Broekkamp, Christophorus Louis Eduard; Berendsen, Hermanus Henricus Gerardus; Pinder, Roger Martin
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Akzo Nobel N.V., Neth.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 20 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE

```
     WO 9843646          A1    19981008    WO 1998-EP1920          19980325
        W:  AM, AU, BB, BG, BR, CA, CN, CZ, EE, GE, HU, ID, IS, JP, KG, KP,
            KR, LK, LR, LT, LV, MD, MG, MN, MX, NO, NZ, PL, RO, RU, SG, SI,
            SK, TR, TT, UA, US, UZ, VN, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
        RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI,
            FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM,
            GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
     IL 123716           A1    20010319    IL 1998-123716          19980317
     TW 587938           B     20040521    TW 1998-87103929        19980317
     ZA 9802368          A     19980923    ZA 1998-2368            19980319
     CA 2284551          AA    19981008    CA 1998-2284551         19980325
     AU 9872139          A1    19981022    AU 1998-72139           19980325
     AU 726194           B2    20001102
     EP 969845           A1    20000112    EP 1998-919209          19980325
        R:  AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
            IE, FI
     TR 9902334          T2    20000121    TR 1999-9902334         19980325
     BR 9808077          A     20000308    BR 1998-8077            19980325
     NZ 337618           A     20000623    NZ 1998-337618          19980325
     JP 2001521497       T2    20011106    JP 1998-541168          19980325
     RU 2222330          C2    20040127    RU 1999-122597          19980325
     US 6150353          A     20001121    US 1999-380723          19990907
     NO 9904673          A     19991117    NO 1999-4673            19990924
     MX 9908791          A     20000630    MX 1999-8791            19990924
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:                      EP 1997-200881      A   19970327
                                            EP 1997-202785      A   19970911
                                            WO 1998-EP1920      W   19980325
AB   Therapeutic combinations of mirtazapine and an antipsychotic agent are
     disclosed, as are pharmaceutical compns. containing these combinations and
     their use in the treatment or prophylaxis of psychotic disorders.
REFERENCE COUNT:          10    THERE ARE 10 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
                                RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT


=> □

=> d his full

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 10:55:40 ON 15 JUL 2005)
               SET COST OFF

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 10:55:48 ON 15 JUL 2005
               E CYAMEMAZIN/CN
L1           3 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (CYAMEMAZIN/CN OR CYAMEMAZINE/CN OR
               "CYAMEMAZINE TARTRATE"/CN OR "CYAMEMAZINE-IODINE COMPD.
               (1:1)"/CN)
               E SERTINDOLE/CN
L2           1 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  SERTINDOLE/CN
               E QUETIAPIN/CN
L3           2 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (QUETIAPINE/CN OR "QUETIAPINE FUMARATE"/CN
               OR "QUETIAPINE HEMIFUMARATE"/CN)
               E ZIPRASIDONE/CN
L4           6 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (ZIPRASIDONE/CN OR "ZIPRASIDONE HYDROCHLORI
               DE"/CN OR "ZIPRASIDONE MESYLATE"/CN OR "ZIPRASIDONE MESYLATE
               HYDRATE"/CN OR "ZIPRASIDONE SULFONE"/CN OR "ZIPRASIDONE
               SULFOXIDE"/CN)

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:58:06 ON 15 JUL 2005
L5         100 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L1
```

```
L6          242 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L2
L7          533 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L3
L8          374 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L4
L9          982 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L5 OR L6 OR L7 OR L8
L*** DEL      0 S CYAMEMAZIN
                E SCHIZOPHERNIA/CT
L10        9630 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (SCHIZOPHRENIA/CT OR "SCHIZOPHRENIA (L)
                CATATONIA"/CT OR "SCHIZOPHRENIA (L) CHRONIC"/CT OR SCHIZOPHRENI
                C/CT OR "SCHIZOPHRENIC DISORDERS"/CT)
L11         258 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L9 AND L10
                E DEMENTIA/CT
L12          35 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (DEMENTIA/CT OR "DEMENTIA MENTAL DISORDER"/
                CT OR "DEMENTIA PARALYTICA"/CT OR "DEMENTIA PARANOIDES"/CT OR
                "DEMENTIA PRAECOX"/CT OR "DEMENTIA PRECOX"/CT OR "DEMENTIA
                WITH LEWY BODIES"/CT)
L*** DEL      0 S L11 AND L12
L13         293 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L11 OR L12
                E TRANQUILIZER/CT
                E E3+ALL
L14        3702 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  TRANQUILIZERS/CT
L15          15 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L13 AND L14
                D IBIB TOT
                D SCAN
                D IBIB ABS L15 15
                D IBIB ABS L15 15

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:10:33 ON 15 JUL 2005
                D IBIB ABS HITRN L15 TOT
                E DIB M/AU
L16          47 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ("DIB M"/AU OR "DIB M W"/AU OR "DIB
                MICHEL"/AU)
                E LEPERLIER C/AU
L17           1 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "LEPERLIER CYRILLE"/AU
L18          47 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L16 OR L17
L19          61 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L18 OR L15
L*** DEL     15 S L19 AND L15
L20          19 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L19 AND (MENTAL (L) DISORDER OR ANTIPSYCHOT
                IC?)
                D IBIB TOT
L21           2 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L15 NOT L20
                D SCAN
                D IBIB TOT
L22          67 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  CYAMEMAZINE
L23           1 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L22 AND SCHIZOPHRENIC?
                D SCAN
                D IBIB
                D IBIB ABS
                D SCAN
L*** DEL      5 S L22 NOT L5
                D IBIB
                D IBIB TOT
                D SCAN
L*** DEL      0 .
L24           5 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L22 AND (SERTINDOL? OR QUETIAPIN? OR
                ZIPRASIDON?)
                D SCAN
                D IBIB TOT
                D STAT QUE NOS
                D IBIB ABS HITRN L24 TOT
```